

## The Washington Times

(MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.)

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Subscribers to "The Times" will confer a favor by promptly reporting any discounting of collectors, or neglect of duty on the part of carriers. Complaints either by mail or in person will receive prompt attention. The Morning Edition should be delivered to all parts of the city by 6:30 a. m., including Sunday. The Evening Edition should be in the hands of subscribers not later than 6:30 p. m.

## BEATS THEM ALL

THE STAR ADMITS IT AT LAST.

The Times has the Largest Daily Circulation.

It is gratifying to announce that for the first time in twenty years the "Star" has been compelled to withdraw its claim of having a larger circulation than all the other Washington dailies combined. This it did last Saturday. The "Star" does not acknowledge, however, that its circulation is less than The Times, although a strict adherence to the truth would necessitate that admission. The aggregate circulation of the "Star" last week was only 173,136, while The Times had a bona fide circulation of 212,385, or 39,249 more copies than the "Star," as will be seen by the following sworn statement. The net gain of The Times' circulation last week was 8,249.

Don't bring your "ad." to The Times if you want to buy it. Nothing is published except live, profitable advertising.

On the night of September 14, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, before me, Ernest G. Thompson, a notary public in and for said District, personally appeared C. T. Richardson and made oath in due form of law as follows:

CIRCULATION OF THE WASHINGTON TIMES.

MONDAY, Sept. 2	30,039
TUESDAY, Sept. 3	31,272
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4	31,106
THURSDAY, Sept. 5	30,914
FRIDAY, Sept. 6	30,890
SATURDAY, Sept. 7	34,699
SUNDAY, Sept. 8	23,877
<b>Total</b>	<b>212,385</b>

I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the daily circulation of The Washington Times for the week ending September 8, 1895, and that the copies were actually sold or mailed for a valuable consideration, and delivered to bona fide purchasers, and that none of the copies were returned or remain in the office undelivered.

C. T. RICHARDSON,  
Manager of Circulation.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, on the day and year first herein above written.  
ERNEST G. THOMPSON,  
Notary Public.

## THE ORDER OF GENERAL AGENT ALVEY.

It is doubtful if the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will sanction the conduct of General Agent Alvey in forbidding the sale of The Times at its depots and transportation on its trains. Generally speaking, railroad corporations, in their capacity of public carriers, prefer obliging, courteous officials in order to merit the good will of their patrons, and as General Agent Alvey is not such an official, as will be seen by interviews published in another column, the sooner the company demands his resignation the better it will be for its business.

As a matter of fact, General Agent Alvey's boast that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has commenced a war of extermination on The Times is superfluous rot. No corporation or element can destroy a fearless and honest newspaper in a self-respecting community. And such an attempt on the part of Mr. Alvey, with the grasping record of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to back him, would hardly be successful with the Washington public.

The Times published a substantially correct report of the meeting of the Northeast Citizens' Association at which it was claimed that Mr. Alvey had "lied," and until he can disprove that statement it must continue to stand as a record of fact.

## THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

In the annual report of the Industrial Home School, submitted to the Commissioners, is contained much information of special and general interest. As a part of the general public school system of the District, though separate and distinct from it in the matter of appropriation, it is entitled to the careful and kindly consideration of every citizen.

As its name indicates it occupies a field all its own, and its usefulness in training destitute boys and girls for the practical duties of life, gives it a claim upon the public second to no other institution. This claim is all the stronger because of the fact that all the officials of the institution, save those who give all their time and all their labor to it, serve without any compensation whatever. Its financial resources, by economical management, have been made to cover all demands upon its treasury, but were too scant at the best to give the managers the opportunity to do the largest possible amount of good.

The work this institution does is of a character, than which none can be found more important. It stands in immediate and close relation to the public good, and conforms in all respects to the essentials of

good public policy. To train boys and girls to become good citizens and useful members of society is a task that must enlist the sympathy of all right-minded men and women. In doing this kind of work it becomes so important an agent that it ought to be supported to the fullest limit of its possible usefulness.

The officers and managers of the Industrial Home School are men and women of high social standing in the community, who have devoted many years to public interests, and when Congress comes to appropriate funds, it can do no better than to adhere closely to their recommendations.

## CUBA AS A BELLIGERENT.

Another report from Buzzard's Bay announces that President Cleveland is busily engaged in preparing a plan to recognize Cuba as a belligerent. This may or may not be true, but it should be done without unnecessary delay. Cuba, by virtue of her position as our nearest neighbor, and her value as a purchaser of our products is entitled to other than the present treatment of her at our hands. Her desperate and gallant attempts to achieve independence, and the well-known sentiment of the American public for the success of her struggles should be a sufficient incentive to declare our friendship in a substantial, beneficial way.

Under Spanish rule, and oppressed with excessive taxation, Cuba cannot prosper nor furnish safe investments for foreign capital. But Cuba free and controlled by a liberal government would invite men of money, brains and energy to build up her wasted enterprises and improve her wonderful resources. As Cuba's warmest and most sincere sympathizer, this country would naturally profit most by her prosperity. Hundreds of restless, energetic business men would flock to her shores, and as a consequence would direct the trade of Cuba to the United States.

But there are other than selfish reasons why we should give aid to Cuba. As the first and greatest republic we cannot afford to refuse support to a people struggling for freedom. The spirit of liberty is too strongly implanted in American hearts to permit us to stand idly by under such circumstances, and if President Cleveland refuses to act accordingly the next Congress will give him opportunity to veto a measure recognizing Cuba as a belligerent.

## AGAINST UNLICENSED LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The proposed refusal of the excise board to grant licenses to the saloons in our immortal plague spot is in keeping with the general lawless policy of the District authorities in dealing with that section. There are within that shameless territory thirty-one licensed saloons, each of which pays into the treasury a fee of \$400 for the privilege of selling liquor during specified hours, and under certain restrictions. In this same territory are eighty-one houses of shame, each of which is permitted to sell liquor at all times of day and night without regulations of restrictions, and also without the payment of a license fee. It is now proposed to close the licensed saloons and turn the entire liquor trade of that locality over to the unlawful houses at a loss of \$12,400 revenue and at the expense of official integrity.

It is had enough that the most desirable part of the business section of our National Capital should be made a haunt for criminals and outcasts without officially turning it into an unlicensed drinking resort, and the officials who propose to extend to such extraordinary privileges are placing themselves in an unenviable position.

There is probably no other city in the entire world where such open lawlessness is countenanced. The entire property between our most beautiful and extensive park; and one side of our principal and most conspicuous avenue is by authority of the Commissioners given over to vice, and it is now proposed to increase its opportunities to debauch and ruin the young. It is time this official lawlessness was stopped. There is neither apology nor excuse for the maintenance of such a nest of immorality in the heart of the city, and public sentiment demands its immediate removal.

## WATER METERS AND WASTE.

If on the first day of next month hotels, factories, and other large water-consuming establishments in the District have not provided themselves with water meters, their supply of the fluid is to be cut off entirely. Such is the law.

No doubt a good deal of Potomac water is wasted in the buildings in which meters are to be "de rigueur" installed, and if this waste is checked it will add just so much to the volume at the disposal of dwellings. But the real, the great waste will never be stopped until some means is found to prevent it in the government departments. There is more waste there in one day than in all other places in the District put together.

Under the relations which the United States sustains toward the District of Columbia there would seem to be no good reason why the government departments should not pay for the water they use just as well as private consumers, or business establishments. The moiety of the District expenditures, which the United States pays, is in lieu of taxes upon government property here. The rental of water lies outside of this. In the one case the United States has placed itself upon the level of the taxpayer, and in the other it should, in equity and reason, be subject to the same charges as any other consumer of Potomac water in the District.

Whether or not this can be brought about is a question, of course, for the government is a law unto itself in this respect. One thing, however, is quite certain, and that is that the water supply would be measurably increased, so far as private consumers are concerned, if the waste in the departments were to be stopped.

## DON'T BE ALARMED.

That panicky element of the New York stock exchange goes into convulsions at the slightest provocation. The increased demand for export gold, and the statement of the bond syndicate that it was no longer under obligation to maintain the gold reserve, shivered up the confidence of stock speculators and created a feeling of uneasiness throughout the country. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, of the bond syndicate, says, however, that he sees no special reason for uneasiness, and that the syndicate would do all it could to keep the Treasury reserve up to one hundred million dollars.

The public may be assured that there will be no bond issue unless it is an absolute necessity. The third-term movement, as well as Democratic hopes, are based on pulling through these financial troubles without increasing the public debt, and if another bond issue is made the transaction will be draped with Democratic crepe by those who believe in a cautious financial policy.

A few weeks longer will probably see

a great change in the condition of financial affairs. By that time a liberal amount of cotton and grain bills from Europe should ease up the situation and practically stop the rush of gold shipments to Europe. It is claimed that a combination of circumstances has left the market bare of commercial bills with which to meet foreign payments, and as gold is the only thing that can supply the deficiency its shipment was necessary to meet the demands.

This state of affairs demonstrates the folly of making the Government Treasury a banking institution upon which to draw to meet such emergencies. Our \$247,500,000 in greenbacks are made the means of depleting our Treasury whenever gold speculators want the yellow metal to ship abroad. These greenbacks are paid out one day to be redeemed in gold the next, and as only \$100,000,000 in gold is kept on hand to redeem nearly three times that amount in greenbacks it is easy to get up a scare that compels a sale of bonds to prevent a financial panic. When Congress meets again a way should be found to stop this greenback speculation.

## FEASTS OF REASON.

If any substantial feeling of bitterness remained between citizens of the North and South or between the veteran soldiers of the two sections, it ought to be finally and forever obliterated by the association at Louisville of the week now ended and by the fraternal mingling of Northern and Southern veterans at Chattanooga and the meeting of Sons of Veterans at Knoxville.

It is quite probable that all these fraternal occasions were in no way necessary to complete the cementing process between North and South. Sectional antagonism had already come to be little more than a remembrance, except among a certain few who had no special reason for unfriendliness, but who seem opposed to national unity because they cannot bury past differences.

These phenomenal invasions, which are now in progress and which concentrated in places so full of historical interest, must have the effect to close the lips of even those few both North and South, whose excitable temperaments have occasionally had the better of their judgment, and henceforth fraternizers on either side will be looked upon merely as freakish remnants of a virtually obsolete element.

## PROFESSOR RILEY.

Universal regret will be felt in Washington over the deplorable accident that befell Prof. Charles V. Riley, and it will be shared by all people in this country and Europe who have known this gentleman as one of the foremost investigators in the domain of natural history.

In his special field of entomology he stood foremost among his fellow-workers. Prof. Riley was a self-made man in the best application of that much misused term. He began to carve out his career when quite a boy, and even at an early age gave evidence of the ability for the class of work that has made his name famous among men of learning. He strove not to enrich himself, save in wisdom, but to increase the world's fund of knowledge. His activity lay in the student's chamber and in the scientist's laboratory. Yet he aimed not at abstruse problems, but sought to help men by practical investigation and suggestion.

Prof. Riley was at a time of life when many years of usefulness would ordinarily have lain before him. It is painful in the extreme to contemplate the tragic fact that so useful a life was cut short so suddenly.

## ARGUMENT FOR A FREE LIBRARY.

Although the matter has not been definitely decided it has been broadly intimated that after the removal of the Congressional Library to its new home the lending of books will cease. If this be the conclusion the only available source from which books can be procured without buying them will be closed.

At best the method of lending volumes from the Congressional Library has been anything but popular. Illustrated books and those out of print cannot be taken out of the Library at all, and when any volume is permitted to be taken its value in money had to be deposited. This has been about as unsatisfactory to the mass of readers as it well could be, and has barred the vast collection from being looked upon in any sense as a people's library.

While the necessity for a free popular library is so great that it needs no argument in its support, the possibility that the great national collection will be closed to readers except within the Library walls should give an impetus to the movement so well begun and which has been repeatedly urged in The Times. At the very least the free institution should be well established before the greater one becomes so exclusive that one cannot borrow a book from it at all except by making a temporary loan to the government.

Inasmuch as Roosevelt runs the liquor business to suit himself, and Boss Platt and Croker are in command of politics, New York is destined to both dry Sundays and a dry treasury.

Europe may dispute our claim as the greatest grain producer, but judging from the way our crop is moving east she will soon acknowledge the corn.

Instead of a Tilly "two-step" the favorite yacht club dance will now be a Dunraven backslide.

The Japanese custom of liberating birds to dedicate a ship at its launching is much better than breaking a bottle of wine on its prow. You can't drink birds.

There are people whose tongues run so fast that they make their heads dizzy.

Inasmuch as anti-toxine will not cure lockjaw, the introduction of it by Ouida as an element of one of her novels will not make them better.

After a few more days on the end of appointment the mascot goat of the Valkyrie will resume operations on empty tin cans.

Hot-house bloomers are ever so much prettier than the new variety.

Charged With Housebreaking.

Percy Blackwell, colored, sixteen years of age, was arrested last evening by Police-man Ellis, of the Second precinct, on a warrant issued out by William H. Hampton, of No. 612 Q street northwest, charging housebreaking.

Dislocated His Shoulder.

C. H. Jones, of No. 290 B street northwest, fell from a wall at the new Corcoran gallery last evening, dislocating his shoulder. He was treated by Drs. Furlong and McDonald.

## BUSY LOCAL ASSEMBLIES

Sick Benefit Fund for Bakers and Confectioners.

Committee to Investigate Trustheim Bakery Matter—Action Toward Unfair Employers Indorsed.

Bakers' and Confectioners' Union, No. 188, met last evening at Breck's Hall, No. 237 Seventh street northwest, President Henry Volmer in the chair.

A communication was received from national headquarters notifying the union that a sick benefit fund had been established in the association.

A committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Trustheim, who keeps a steam haberdashery on Virginia avenue southwest, to investigate the matter of the employment of union labor at that establishment.

The action of the central labor bodies in placing Nick Auth's and Kernan's and Allen's Theaters on the unfair list, was unanimously indorsed.

Two new members were initiated, and two applications for membership were received.

An important meeting of Tailors' Assembly 2370, K. of L., was held last evening at Plasterer's Hall, corner Fourth and a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

The delegates to the Federation of Labor and District Assembly 66 reported that at their request those bodies had placed the firm of Eisenman Bros. on the unfair list. The action of the central bodies in placing Nick Auth, butcher, and Allen's and Kernan's theaters on the unfair list was indorsed.

Two new members were initiated and one application for membership was received.

The regular meeting of the International Printing Pressmen's Union was held last evening at Costello's Hall, corner Sixth and G streets.

The only matter of public importance considered was the indorsing of the action of the Federation of Labor and District Assembly 66 in placing Auth, the butcher, and Allen's and Kernan's theaters on the unfair list.

Cigar Makers' Union, No. 110, held its regular session last evening at 737 Seventh street northwest.

Agitator John Willis reported that during the past week he had visited the Butchers, Carriage and Wagon Makers, Paperhangers, Bricklayers, Excavator Engineers, and Cement Workers' assemblies and distributed the union's fair list cards, and that the bodies mentioned had promised to do all in their power to aid the Cigar Makers' Union in having blue label cigars handled exclusively. Mr. Willis asked that he be given three assistants to prosecute his work of agitation.

The committee on Labor Day excursions reported that none but union made cigars were sold at Baena Vieta on that day and that in all other respects the excursion was a great success.

The benefit committee reported that there were only three members now drawing on the out-of-work benefit fund.

The meeting voted a fine of \$2 on any member not reporting an opportunity for employment to the secretary of the Union.

At the next meeting the Union will make its nominations for national officers.

One new member was initiated.

Hit With a Brick.

James Hicks was arrested last night by Police-men Kilmarlin and Flatter, of the First precinct, charged with assaulting George Keys, of No. 10 Third street southeast. Keys' head was cut open with a brick, and the wound dressed at the Emergency Hospital.

## GEN. SCHOFIELD IS PLEASED

Receptions Accorded Him on His Tour Cause Gratification.

He Says the Various Army Posts and the Troops Generally Are in a High State of Efficiency.

Lieut. Gen. Schofield speaks in enthusiastic terms of the reception accorded him on his recent farewell tour of inspection, and especially as to the courtesy shown him in the Southern States.

He specifies the courtesies shown him in Memphis, Tenn., the special invitation tendered him by the City of New Orleans, and his reception by the Confederate Veterans Union and Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic at Houston, Tex. He was very much pleased with the salute in the Dutch East Indies. The Falkland was sixty-five days on the passage, having stopped at numerous ports for bunker coal.

"From Fort Logan I went to Fort Riley, Leavenworth, Niobrara, Meade, Custer, Robinson, and D. A. Russell. The troops in those garrisons were in a very high state of efficiency and the posts themselves were generally in very good condition. The main defects are due to the want of sufficient money for repairs."

Gen. Schofield next went to San Francisco, where he inspected and conferred with Col. Mendell, of the Engineer Corps, in relation to the harbor defenses of that city. He sailed on June 27 for Sitka, Alaska, and was absent twelve days. On his return from Sitka he made a critical inspection of the various sites selected for the defense of Puget Sound, and also inspected the sites for the proposed military post offered by the citizens of Tacoma and Seattle.

It is believed that Gen. Schofield's inspection has had a salutary effect upon the army at large. It has also enabled him to present to the Secretary of War a number of suggestions touching the future administration of the army. One of his reports contains a number of recommendations in regard to coast fortifications.

## FIRE IN SOUTH WASHINGTON.

Delay of the Fire Department in Getting to Work.

A lively fire took place in an alley between Van and N streets and Third and Fourth and a-half streets southwest about 7:30 o'clock last night, threatening for a time to do considerable damage. The fire originated in a house in the alley owned by Sampson Thomas and occupied by Celia Buchanan.

An alarm was sent in from box 427, but owing to some trouble with the wires it was fully twenty-five minutes before the alarm got to headquarters and the first engine arrived on the scene. Ten minutes later the second engine arrived.

The fire had, in the meantime, totally destroyed the house in the alley and spread to an adjoining house in Van street. As soon as the engines got to work, however, the flames were subdued. The damage amounted altogether to about \$400, with no insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

There was considerable comment among the people in the neighborhood at the tardiness of the department in turning out, in response to the alarm.

Edward E. Clapp, of Hartford, Conn., late of Washington, is in the city for a few hours, being on his way to the Atlanta exposition, where he will have charge of the Thorne Typesetting Machine Company's exhibit.

It is intended to erect a handsome school building at Carlin's in the near future. Among those present at the conference last night were Superintendent James E. Clemens, Mr. A. P. Douglas, president of the Alexandria district board of trustees, and Mr. Simms.

Further Action Regarding the Miner School Building.

The West End League held another meeting at the Cairo last evening for the purpose of discussing the Stevens school and the Miner building matter. Col. Robert Christy presided.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to present to the Commissioners a petition asking them to defer the repairing of the Stevens building until next summer was sworn out by Joel Hillman in the police court Friday.

Herbert has been in the employ of the firm for three years as an outside salesman and collector, and recently the firm began to suspect that his accounts were not straight. A short time ago a bill was presented to a customer by the firm, and it was found that it had been previously paid to Herbert.

An investigation was started, which resulted in the discovery of a number of his receipts among the customers' of the firm, for which no accounting had been made at the office.

After going over the books it was found that Herbert's embezzlement aggregated about \$200. He was called up, but could not explain matters to the satisfaction of the firm, and the warrant was sworn out. The case will come up in the police court next Thursday. Herbert in the meantime has been released on \$500 bail. Messrs. C. D. Daley and Aloysius Geier became his surety.

Child Run Over.

Walter Schmidt, eight-years-old, was run over by a carriage driven by Mr. Frank B. Smith, of No. 1515 Corcoran street, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on Thirteenth street, near W. and severely bruised and cut. After receiving treatment from Dr. Hagner at the Children's Hospital, the lad went home, No. 2235 Thirteenth street northwest.

Do you want boarders? Tim "Ads" bring them.

## TRICKS OF SUGAR TRUST

How the Gigantic Octopus Squeezes Owners of Cargoes of Sugar.

British Steamship Falkland, Laden With East Indian Sugar, Compelled to Lie Many Days at Anchor.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14.—Because the sugar trust refused to purchase, excepting at its own terms, a cargo of sugar shipped to this country on the British steamship Falkland, from Java, she has been compelled to remain at anchor off the Delaware Breakwater since September 1.

The sale was finally consummated, at a sacrifice, however. Demurrage for the vessel's delay was counted up at the rate of \$300 per day against the owners of the cargo, and the Falkland was ordered to proceed to Philadelphia, and reached the Franklin Sugar Refinery wharves yesterday.

Her cargo was then purchased by the trust at a rate considerably less than was offered on the day that she first arrived at the canal for orders.

The cargo is a large one, consisting of 12,483 baskets of last season's crops. It was loaded at Tagal, Surabaya, and other ports in the Dutch East Indies. The Falkland was sixty-five days on the passage, having stopped at numerous ports for bunker coal.

WEST END LEAGERS.

Further Action Regarding the Miner School Building.

The West End League held another meeting at the Cairo last evening for the purpose of discussing the Stevens school and the Miner building matter. Col. Robert Christy presided.

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## KANAKAS IN REBELLION

They Will Not Obey Orders of the Honolulu Board of Health.

Believe Treatment Means Certain Death, and Threaten Riots and Incendiarism.

San Francisco,